Andre Chenier's Letter

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TRANSLATION OF

M. ANDRE CHENIER's *LETTER*,

Published in the "JOURNAL DE PARIS," of the 5th of May.

FRENCH Citizens! on this day when a deplorable and shameful event, at the commencement of the war, has severely admonished us of the value of wisdom and reason, let us guard against that fickleness of mind which has always appeared to be the characteristic of our nation.—The least success elevates our hopes, to a degree bordering on folly:—The least repulse plunges us into despair.—But if in the midst of a well-minded grief, we are willing at last to examine maturely the misfortunes which have just befallen us, and firmly apply those certain remedies which these misfortune themselves point out, we shall have no reason to be discouraged. Let us only open our eyes—let us remember that fortune and chance are empty sounds:—That *success* is the reward of good conduct; that the reverse is the chastisement due to imprudence.—Since we have neglected the counsel of wisdom, let us at least profit by the errors of which she had forewarned us. Let the past correct the future; and then, not only the melancholy scenes which we lament, will cease to be an unlucky omen, but they will rather be a beacon placed at the entrance of a dangerous channel, to caution us to quit it as soon as possible.

Till now, all men who saw with terror the relaxation of discipline in our armies, who saw disobedience and revolt reduced to system and become our military code; the soldiery encouraged to imbibe in Clubs the most detestable principles—or the most pernicious and false conclusions from true principles; the Generals disgusted in a thousand ways—insulted, chated, struck, assassinated with impunity, and always condemned unheard;—the soldiers always excused, justified without inquiry, applauded and rewarded when they ought to have been punished—THOSE *who have seen with terror such things*, who loudly lamented them, and who would have had us look their fatal consequences in the face, passed (if not for traitors) at least for men governed by old prejudices, incapable of expanding their minds to our new plans of Government, or of rising to the heighth of a Revolution, But on the contrary; those men, insulted every day by a crowd of mercenary wretches, were, and always will be, friends of their country, friends of humanity and of the laws; who instead of attempting by furious declamations, to flatter the passions of a lazy and ignorant multitude, employ their leisure and their reflection in studying history and the nature of things.

They know that when men arm'd and embodied are not confined within the rules and limits of exact discipline, debauchery, thoughtlessness, and a contagious indolence, soon enervate their minds and their bodies.—They know that want of subordination in armies, partakes of the essence of despotic empires; in which the soldiers, at least sometimes, revenge the wrongs of the people, but always do so by producing evils still greater; and that free nations, who have done greater things than others in war, have obtained their superiority by the rigid austerity of their discipline.—You may quote as an example of the contrary, those very enemies against whom we now fight. But have those Germans received the military art from their fathers, or have they borrowed it elsewhere? Do their armies resemble those of the ancient northern Hordes, or are they governed by rules similar to those of the Roman armies?—Let no one then treat the German or Prussian discipline with a derision equally stupid and proud; and let them learn to imitate despots in those things, in which despots have imitated free people.

Let us then, since it must be so, cast a glance upon the horrible and shameful event with which we have stained the commencement of this war. I do not remark that *French soldiers have* FLED; for the circumstances which followed were such that one no longer thinks of reproaching them with their flight. They have assassinated their chiefs; they have massacred unarmed prisoners.—Do such horrors compose the history of *free* people, or that of eastern tyrannies? It is in the latter that armies resemble those wild beasts which they tame in the same countries, to prepare them for the chase; but which, when they are in want of prey, return furious and strike their keepers with terror. 'Tis there that Generals are butchered, that prisoners are cut to pieces, that prisons and strong castles are the only asylums to which Ambassadors and peaceful strangers can fly for shelter, against the violence of an enraged populace. Is it there we would look for examples? And are French troops becoming *Janizaries?*

If any thing can yet farther excite the anguish of every truly patriotic heart, it would be the tone and discourses of all those odious fanatics, of all those vile turbulent demagogues that fill the clubs, whom the evil genius of France has raised and supports against her.—*Thence* have all our misfortunes proceeded. There, have been fomented sedition and want of discipline. There, has rebellion been declared against all lawful authorities; hatred to every virtuous man; protection to all malefactors. They have already poured out on the tomb of the unfortunate DILLON, and the companions of his fall, atrocious and base calumnies; which, for four years past, are the only expiations which have followed the murder of so many victims sacrificed by the friends and retainers of these societies. Doubt not that the authors of so many disorders set every instrument at work to prolong them; doubt not that they will contend for revolt and plunder. As for their altars and fire-sides, doubt not they will abuse *the Rights of Man* as a pretext for procuring impunity to those who desert and massacre their Generals. Doubt not that those false and ferocious pens, which insult their country by calling themselves patriotic, will labour and strive, after the first transports of our grief shall be past, to interest us for the fate of soldiers who could make no other use of their arms than in assassination; and to tell us, that in truth it was only an error, but that the chiefs were aristocrats, and that the army was sold. It will not be for want of their efforts, if we do not hear some buffoon preparing a *Triumph* to those cowardly murderers.

All ye whose souls can feel what is honorable and good; all ye who have a country, and who know what a country is; who knew what you said when you swore to defend it, and with whom to "*live or to die free*" are not words without meaning; Oh, French citizens, all ye who have Sons, Wives, Parents, Brothers, Friends, with whom and for whom you wish to conquer; with whom or before whom you are resolved to die,—how long shall we talk of our liberty in order to remain slaves to impious factions? Raise then your voice, shew yourselves, let the nation come forward, and annihilate all those troops of ideots who usurp its name; and who, commanded by knaves, will destroy us if you do not all put forth your hands. This is the only moment that remains, this the precise moment in which we are to decide the future. Evil shall it be to us, if we shut the ear to the first warning that war has given us. If our conduct is courageous and wise; if our representatives display, on this occasion, the grand character of equity, constancy, and vigour, worthy of them and of us; if those regiments of the line who have acted with French courage, if that battalion of spirited National Guards, whom the city of Paris shall have eternal honor in having given birth to; in a word, if all the warriors who behaved as good soldiers, as good citizens, as freemen, are commended and rewarded as they merit—if those who abandoned their General shall be chased with ignominy, deprived for ever of the use of arms and of the rights of citizenship;—if the murderers of their commanders shall meet condign punishment;—if the villains who massacred unresisting prisoners are given up to the hostile nation—in short, to let all Europe know that the French people disavow this right borrowed from the manners of cannibals, and that they have not recovered their liberty in order to make war like barbarians;—if the law invest our Generals with all the power necessary to preserve in their armies a strict discipline, and punish them for improper tenderness rather than for rigour;—if justice be always attainable, and the immediate consequence of the crime;—if the intolerable audacity of these usurping fraternities be repressed;—if the projects of our Generals, the march of our armies, the plans of attack, before their execution, cease to be objects of discussion in clubs—the present evil may be easily repaired—our Generals may recover confidence—and our troops regain their own esteem, as well as that of foreigners. The *loss of a post* is a matter of indifference, but the honor of France has been more brought in question by these detestable actions than it had been for ages past.

If in place of this, our Legislature shall be indolent and weak, where justice and firmness alone can save us, what officer, having a soul and talents, would wish to remain in such an army?—What General wish to command troops capable of assassinating the man whom they have previously dishonored?—Where is the citizen that would not dread to make war on an enemy to whom unpunished massacre would give a right to make retaliation, unless they choose to conquer us by generosity and virtue? And what people would not consider themselves just in despising another, which, in becoming free, forgets the manners of civilized life, and divests themselves of humanity?

Behold then what every Frenchman should say to himself, and say to his fellow Frenchman, in repelling with shame and ignominy all infamous flatterers, who wish to render a useless example of this first lesson of misfortune.

Ye to whom the wishes of your fellow-citizens have trusted the destiny of the empire, it is time to see and to sound the precipice toward which we drive with such great strides. You have too long listened to those who call a hatred of all subordination patriotism, the impunity of all crimes liberty; who have fraternal feelings for those alone who are banditti or murderers; and who seek for the reputation of humanity in their pity for villains, which is an insolent derision of all good men. Recollect that nothing is more humane, more indulgent, more delightful, than the severe inflexibility of just laws; nothing more cruel, more unpitiable, than clemency to criminals; that there is no liberty which is not held under laws, nothing as despotic or as sanguinary as anarchy.

LEGISLATORS! France has undertaken, with courage and alacrity, a war, the success of which shall secure its own liberty and that of Europe at large. It is for France to furnish its army, but it is yours to organize it, and in order to this you must both create and repair.

It is your duty—you are charged to prevent Frenchmen from having made a frivolous and vain oath, when they swore to defend their liberty against all its enemies. Foreign Despots, at the same time that they tell us they do not wish to go to war, dare to dictate to us respecting the kind of Constitution under which it pleases them that we should live—Legislators! it is for you to decide whether these contumelious propositions shall have the force of laws, or whether they shall merely become ridiculous bravadoes. Recollect that an undisciplined army is terrible only to its own country.

ANDRE CHENIER.

From a late English Paper.

EPISTLE,

From NAPPER TANDY, in *Dublin*, to TOMMY PAINE, in *London*.

DEAR TOMMY this comes from the island of Saints,
Where NAPPER is making a thousand complaints,
'Gainst Law and Religion, Vicegerents and Kings,
And Bishops and Judges, and such odious things;
And happy he is not alone to complain,
But in concert to growl with his dear *Tommy Paine*.
You have heard how I challeng'd a Man of the Law,
And escap'd by a Trick from the Messenger's Paw,
How they took me again, and refusing all Bail,
Sent your poor *Napper Tandy* disgraceful to Goal.

But ecod I'll be up with these Great Legislators,
And make them submit to our new made *Dictators*.
You know who I mean, and how easy the way lies,
The Jacobin Club that assemble at *Daly*'s.
Please God ere its long, every Man in the Realm,
Shall each take in his turn and direct the State Helm;
And your Doctrine no longer be any man's scorn,
For you know, my dear *Tom*, "We are equally born,"
And that he who this moment is ploughing the land,
Has a right in his turn our Helm to command.
Nor is the day distant when you, *Thomas Paine*,
Of the Government of England shall hold the chief Rein;
And I, *Napper Tandy*, shall joyfully sing,
"I'm greater in Ireland than Viceroy or King"—
So keep up the Ball—and write strong as you can,
In favor of France, and her new RIGHTS of MAN.

P. S. As I've lost being Sheriff, next Michælmas day,
I mean on your side the water a visit to pay;
And my Wife says she'll go, her fancy so itches
To see if she knows the *Combustible Breeches*;
Those Breeches, Oh, *Tommy*, how dismal the tale!
That just in the critical moment should fail—
Those dear Galligaskins that had they been burn'd,
Your whole Constitution must be overturn'd:
For your Lords and your Commons would certainly fall,
And the four Courts of Justice in Westminster-Hall.
To the tune of CA IRA, the Mob would all Dance,
And England be just such a Country as France.

OF QUACK DOCTORS.

AN EXTRACT.

From the Boston Independent Chronicle.

"WHAT degree of knowledge can be reasonably allowed this kind of practitioners, when six or eight months are the extent of time devoted to physical studies. Without any other kind of knowledge, they turn over many valuable volumes, written by the ablest pens—and in the course of their perusal, acquire a number of old Latin phrases, and hard technical terms, and then close their books forever.—Thus stored, in their opinion, with a fund of useful knowledge, they commence man-slayers. Well might such men wear swords by their sides, to show they have a commission to kill. Alexander was a celebrated warrior, who, through his martial spirit, shed rivers of human blood. In like manner, Quack Doctors, through their ignorance of the force of medicine, and of its operative effects upon the constitution, are no less distinguished for man-slaughter.

"A singular instance of this vice, arising from this order of men, took place not long since in the state of New-Hampshire. A young lad is thrown from a horse and wounded. The best, as was thought, of the eight or nine doctors residing in the town, is called. While the tender youth, by an expressive wish in his countenance, asks a respite from pain, and relief from his most distressing situation, and nature waits patiently for human aid—the famous doctor arrives. He has the knowledge, as well as the weeping parents, that something the youth ails—But what it is, and the remedy, are equally unknown to him. As something must be done, he applies ———. Having given his learned prescription, he mounts his horse in great haste, to be gone. The anxious parents beg he would tarry a few moments. But to avoid exposing his ignorance, both of the complaint of the youth, and its removal, he answers, "He will do well, I must visit another patient." Thus the youth is left expiring, and made a sacrifice to the gross ignorance of a false physician."

TURIN, April 25.

NOTWITHSTANDING the pacific assurances given by this court in respect to the affairs of France, there is every reason to mistrust its obscure policy. A whole year has now been spent in completing the troops of the line, and besides these the provincial regiments are arming. These regiments form in the whole an army of 15 or 16,000 men, and are so organized that the whole of them may be collected in a few days. The garrison of Nice is considerably augmented. Considering the exhausted state of our treasury, however, there is reason to think that all these preparations may be solely meant for internal defence.

MARSEILLES, April 9.

The true patriots in Marseilles are a majority of its inhabitants; but they are timid, and the primary assemblies have the assurance to intimidate their antagonists who are not friends to anarchy. Whoever is not a republican and anti-royalist is, with them, an aristocrat; and this word, like the head of Medusa, petrifies all minds.

GIRONNE, (Spain) Jan. 12.

ADDRESS TO THE KING OF SPAIN,

Written by a gentleman of Traga, who travelled into France with the famous Count d'Aranda.

Charles! thy august Father gained the affections of the Spanish nation by a government founded on moderation: his reign was marked with blessings, the memory of which will never be effaced; he bridled religious despotism, and mitigated the holy barbarity of the inquisition. We expected of a Prince, whose sentiments announced philanthropy and philosophy, that he would perfect these glorious beginnings: but, Charles! thou hast deceived the hopes of thy people; thou hast suffered them to languish under the iron sceptre of monachism, and the pride of Spain feels the insult. Our allies, the French, are free, and the report of their glorious revolution hath struck thy ears like a peal of thunder, and made thee tremble on thy throne. The state dungeons, which thy august father had shut up, have at thy command been put to use, and thou hast spread fear and distrust throughout thy wide domains; the age of Philip the Second is revived; but, Charles! listen to the voice of a descendant of Cortes, listen to the voice of Spain entire; restore to thy people those rights which God and nature bestowed on them, if you desire not to see them seize on them by force; shut up forever those gloomy mansions of desolation, where sacerdotal vengeance offers up its human sacrifices to a God of mercy; give us up the liberty to speak and think; none but a tyrant can dread the truth, and surely thou canst not desire that so execrable a name should descend linked with thine to posterity; contemplate the miserable condition of our lands, by nature the most fertile in Europe; thy fleets bring into our ports the gold of Mexico and Cusco, but thy people are poor and without industry; within these ten years three great nations have atchieved their liberty, and Spain rests still in slavery; we have driven away the courageous Moors, and suffered ourselves to be mastered by the monks—Oh ignominy! oh shame!—Charles, thou art the richest monarch in the universe, be also the most glorious, the most just, the most beloved; shew thyself worthy of commanding the Spanish nation, of reigning over freemen; think on thy true interest, think on the energy of the nation, think on thy renown.

CHARLESTON, July 17.

Saturday laſt, being the anniverſary of the French revolution, the members of the French Patriotic Society, with ſeveral other French gentlemen, deſcendants from French families, and other friends of liberty and the French conſtitution, agreed to celebrate the return of that auſpicious day, by dining together in public; in order to unite, by that means, themſelves, their ſentiments and affections with their brothers in France. At noon they went to the Church of the French Proteſtants to aſſiſt at the *te Deum*, which was ſung there. After the *te Deum* Mr. Coſte preached a very eloquent ſermon. When the ceremony was over, they returned to the Exchange, where Mr. Luby delivered a diſcourſe, well adapted to the occaſion.

The diſcourſe being finiſhed, at three o'clock they ſat down to an elegant dinner. Good humour and chearfulneſs prevailed until the moment of ſeparation.

A number of convivial and patriotic ſongs were ſung, and during the entertainment the following toaſts were given.

1. The memorable 14th of July, 1789
2. The National Aſſembly of France.
3. The federal army.
4. The agriculture and commerce of France.
5. The United States.
6. The American Congreſs.
7. The Preſident.
8. The heroes, Waſhington, La Fayette, Rochambeau and Luckner, defenders of Liberty.
9. The memory of the worthies who have fallen in ſupport of the rights of mankind.
10. May the alliance between France and America be eternal.
11. The Engliſh Nation.
12. The Poliſh Nation.
13. To the memory of Monteſquieu Voltaire, Roſſeau, Franklin and Mirabeau.
14. Paine, M'Intoſh, the author of the Leſſons to a young Prince, and all other advocates for the *rights of man*.
15. The State of South-Carolina.
16. May the bountiful genius, which enlightened the French people, enlighten in like manner all the people of the earth (who groan under the yoke of Kings) and give them a ſufficient degree of energy to produce their regeneration.
17. May liberty and peace forever reign unbounded on the globe.
18. All the patriotic ſocieties.

After ſunſet, an elegant tranſparent painting by Mr. Odin, was exhibted.

Mr. Fereaud, Captain of a French veſſel named Le Bois de Cery, of Marſeilles, and Mr. Guillantau, Captain of the brig Les Trois Amis, of Nantes, ſaluted the day with a diſcharge of cannon on board of their veſſels, and hoiſted the three different colours, American, Engliſh and French; at noon, when the members of the ſociety with the ſubſcribers, were repairing to the French church, they gave another diſcharge; they fired at the toaſts, and terminated the day of the feaſt with repeated vollies.

The Governor, and the other chief officers of the State, honored the company with their preſence.

BOSTON, July 21.

COMMENCEMENT, CAMBRIDGE.

The audience being aſſembled in the afternoon, His Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to deliver the following addreſs:

Mr. PRESIDENT,

THIS Anniverſary is calculated to fill the boſom of Patriots with inexpreſſible ſatisfaction, and to expand the heart with the moſt agreeable ſenſations. Our virtuous anceſtors have long kept this feſtival, under the ſublime expectation of tranſmitting the principles of religion, and liberty to their poſterity. We, SIR, with tranſports enjoy the fruits of their beneficence.

The love of liberty inherent in the breaſt of man, has been regulated, and refined by the ability acquired at this Univerſity. To this we are much indebted for political conſtitutions, which if exerciſed with wiſdom, cannot fail to preſerve the felicity of our country.

Thoſe of us who are now on the theatre of public life, exult in the idea, that the walls of HARVARD, will, when we are no more, give to our country in ſucceſſion, men, who ſhall take the people by the hand, and lead them in the path of peace, liberty, and ſafety.

The advantages of this inſtitution have been acknowledged in various parts of the world. The Univerſities of European Nations have paid great attention to the ſons of HARVARD; and the great, and good men of our own State have ever conſidered the intereſt, and honor of the Government, as inſeparably connected with that of this Seminary. They who love their country's happineſs, will cheriſh this ſource of Science. They who delight in rational liberty, will here cultivate the plant. And they, who feel a zeal for true national glory, will make this univerſity the object of their higheſt attention.

The genius and learning exhibited by the young gentlemen, who are this day to receive the honors of the Univerſity, afford us the fulleſt aſſurance of the advantages which the public will derive from them. Our beſt wiſhes accompany them into the world. May they be a bleſſing to their country. May they continue to reflect honor upon this Seminary, and upon your abilities, in the important office which you ſuſtain with ſo much dignity, and reputation. May you, SIR, continue to receive the applauſe of your fellow-citizens: And may your labors and the labors of all who are connected in the important buſineſs of the Univerſity, continue to meet the public approbation.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on His Excellency John Hancock, Eſq. His Honor Samuel Adams, Eſq. the Honorable Alexander Hamilton, Eſq. the Honorable Francis Dana, Eſq—and the Hon. John Lowell, Eſq.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity, was conferred on the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, the Rev. Samuel Webſter, the Rev. Nathan Fiſk, and the Rev. Jeremiah Belknap; and alſo on the Rev. John Kemp, and the Rev. Thomas Randall, of Edinburgh in Scotland.

The degree of Doctor of Phyſic, was conferred on Dr. John Sprague, Dr. Ammi Ruhamah Cutter, and Dr. Joſhua Brackett.

The Rev. Samuel Lankton, the Rev. Abiel Holmes, A M. at Yale College; and the Rev. Samuel Sumner, A. M. at Dartmouth College, were admitted ad eundem.

This day arrived brig Paragon, Hallet, maſter, in 59 days from Cadiz.—In lat. 38, long. 64, ſpoke the ſhip friendſhip, Smith, from Havre-de-Grace, bound to Baltimore.

Schooner Sally, Cobb, in 40 days from Cadiz.—In lat. 36 : 30. long. 15 : 30. ſpoke ſhip Commerce, from this port.

By the above arrivals we learn, that great preparations for war were making in Spain—a general war in Europe being ſtrongly expected.—That the Spaniards would act againſt the French.

'Twas reported in Cadiz, that between 14 and 15,000 French troops were ſlain in one battle with the Pruſſians and Germans.—This report was generally credited; but when the battle took place, or where, or how many of the enemy fell, were not mentioned. We therefore hope and truſt it will prove fallacious. It is to be obſerved, that no newſpapers, or any periodical productions of a political nature, are allowed to be publiſhed in Spain.

By the above arrivals we alſo have accounts of the proſpects of a moſt plentiful harveſt in Spain—all kinds of proviſion were very low in Cadiz, Flour was ſelling from five to ſix dollars per barrel, Indian Corn at half a dollar per buſhel, Beef from ſeven to eight dollars per barrel.

☞ Coaſters and others will be pleaſed to take notice, that the channel from Warren, into the Narraganſett Bay, is completely ſtaked out, by poſts ſet in the ground for that purpoſe, on each ſide, being in ſeven feet water, with hands pointing towards the channel—veſſels of any conſtruction not more than one hundred tons, may come up the channel loaded at low water, there being no rocks nor ſand-bars to intercept the paſſage—At high water the channel hath 18 feet water.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the ſecond United States Regiment, dated Marietta, June 24.

"Contrary to every expectation, we have received no diſturbance from the Indians, this ſpring, except in one or two inſtances; and in thoſe, our exertions have been ſuch as to leave a good impreſſion of our ſtrength—They are now employed in a *grand Talk*, at the Tawa River, for the purpoſe of regulating their future proceedings. We are told from Head Quarters that this extraordinary council conſiſts of 4000 members!—a tribunal which may not improperly be ſtiled the Indian Areopagus. Two flags have been diſpatched by Gen. Wilkinſon to found their diſpoſition, at whoſe return we ſhall be better enabled to augur peace or war.

"A few days ſince were depoſited at this place the remains of General TUPPER. His funeral proceſſion was arranged after the honorary manner of the late General Varnum's, the body being preceded by the military ſtationed here, and followed by the members of the Cincinnati, Judges, Directors, Free-Maſons and Citizens."

	Dolr.	Cts.
The amount of duties, which have been paid and ſecured at the Cuſtom-Houſe, on the Importation of Goods Wares, and Merchandize, into the Diſtrict of Providence, from January to June, 1792, inclusive, is,	25,191.	96
Ditto on the Tonnage of Veſſels, during the ſame time,	305	9½
Total	25,497.	5½

ALBANY, July 23.

The ſales of about eleven hundred forfeited military lots of land of 50 acres each, were cloſed on Saturday laſt. The average price greatly exceeded every calculation for ſix ſucceſſive days; which is attributed by ſome to a redundancy of caſh in the State—by others, to an anticipation of a rapid riſe of property in the military country in conſequence of the proſpect that the Inland Navigation will be proſecuted with vigor, which will tend to ſhorten the diſtance from that delightful and fertile country to our market at leaſt one half—or in other words, that produce will (when the canals are compleated) be tranſported from thence to this city by water, as cheap as it is now by land from the German-Flatts. After the ſurveying fees are diſcharged, it is ſuppoſed that there will remain a ſurplus of 3 or 4000l. which the law has expreſsly appropriated to be laid out in roads and bridges, *within the tract*, which will be a great acquiſition to that infant country, if timely and judiciouſly applied.

From a correſpondent in Herkemer county.

Died—at New-Stockbridge, in the vicinity of Oneida, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. SAMSON OCCUM, in a very ſudden and unexpected manner. About a week before he died he complained to his wife of a very uncommon and diſtreſſing pain in his vitals, which occaſioned a faintneſs, but it was ſoon over—A few hours before his death the ſame diſorder came on again, but as before ſoon left him—After which he eat as hearty a dinner as uſual, told his wife he would ride to one of his neighbors and get him to accompany him to a cedar ſwamp in ſearch of ſome timber he was wanting——his wife in vain, remonſtrated againſt it: he went, and juſt before they came to the ſwamp he told the man he muſt reſt—aſked for water—drank—deſired the man to call for help, which he did—he then took off his coat and as the man returned, he ſaid I have done—and appeared inclined to ſleep—aſked his friend to eaſe him down—which done, he folded his hands acroſs his breaſt, and expired in a few minutes. On Sunday the 15th inſt. his remains were decently interred—previous to which the Rev. Mr. Kirkland preached his funeral ſermon, from Matt. xxiv. 44.—Upwards of 300 Indians, from different tribes, attended.

WILMINGTON, July 28.

Extract of a letter from St. Lucie, to a gentleman in this town, dated June 8, 1792.

"The decree in favor of the people of colour occaſions much fermentation here, and we apprehend it will be attended with all the bad conſequences as at St. Domingo. God only knows when we will enjoy peace and tranquility. I have often wiſhed to be an inhabitant of the United States, where it is ſaid you enjoy perfect freedom. You will oblige me much in giving your opinion if you really are as free as the report ſuppoſes you to be. I am led to this queſtion, becauſe there are various opinions here on that ſubject; a very ſenſible man, and reckoned amongſt us a good politician, is of opinion that you are verging faſt towards a very ſolid and ſtrong ariſtocracy; in ſupport of which, he mentioned ſeveral inſtances of infringements on the conſtitution, the proceedings of your ſenate in particular, and thoſe of the different departments; which, according to his ideas, ſeem to colleague together to aſſume all the power, and leave to the people nothing but the *pleaſure* to ſupport *them* in their ſchemes and *their* extravagancies."

NEW-YORK, July 23

On Thurſday laſt the brig American Hero, Capt. M'Dougall, arrived in this port, in 36 days from Havre-de-Grace. We can learn but few particulars by this veſſel—a courier, however, had arrived from Brabant five days before ſhe ſailed, viz. on the 20th June, who only informed, that no action had happened ſince thoſe of Mons and Valenciennes; that the armies were not far from each other; that the army in general was deploring the deluſion which occaſioned Dillon's fate, and that diſcipline was an object much ſought after, and deſired by the patriotic ſoldiery.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THE ſubſequent ſhort, tho melancholy narrative, cannot fail of exciting the ſympathy of the brave and good wherever it may be read, and wherever the fate of the three amiable youths may be diſcloſed to the heart and eye of ſenſibility.

Robert Sevier and William Sevier were twin-brothers, "lovely and pleaſant in their lives, and in their deaths were not divided." They, with Valentine Sevier, their brother, were ſons of Col. Valentine Sevier, of North-Carolina.

On the 15th day of January laſt, influenced by motives of humanity, they lent their voluntary aid to Capt. Rice, whilſt endeavouring to ſtem the current of Cumberland river, with all his numerous family, and the ſmall remains of an humble property, in order to eſcape the unrelenting barbarity of ſavage foes whoſe inſidious plans, while ſkulking in the woods along the river, were too ſucceſsful in lopping off from human exiſtence at one fire, and at the ſame inſtant the above named amiable twin-youths and fraternal friends.—Valentine Sevier, their brother, fell by the fire of the ſavages the next day; who had gone upon a different route, to render a ſervice equally humane and generous. Ye men of ſympathy, what muſt be your feelings for the keen diſtreſs of a father, in a few hours deprived of three promiſing ſons, not yet arrived to the prime of manhood, and who promiſed to be his ſtay and ſupport in the decline of life. Notwithſtanding the provocation, however, it is hoped the friends of the deceaſed will manifeſt ſuch a ſhare of magnanimity, as not to take vengeance on the innocent for the ferocious act of the guilty, and what may poſſibly be held juſtifiable in their mode of warfare. The following ſtanzas were occaſioned by the foregoing melancholy event, and may be conſidered as a ſmall, inadequate tribute to the memory of deceaſed worth and virtue:

IN the ſame hour two lovely youths were born,
Nature with care had moulded either clay:
In the ſame hour from this world's limits torn,
The murderous Indian ſeiz'd their lives away.

Diſtreſs to aid, impell'd each generous breaſt,
With nervous arm they ſtemm'd the adverſe tide,
In friendſhip's act encounter'd death's arreſt,
Blameleſs they liv'd, in honor's path they died.

But ah! what art ſhall dry a father's tears—
Loſt, early loſt!—no art beguiles his pain,
Clouds ſhade his ſun, and griefs advance with years;
Nature gave joys, to take thoſe joys again!

Thou, that ſhalt ſtray to theſe ſequeſter'd ſtreams,
When times to come their ſtory ſhall relate—
Let the fond heart, that native worth eſteems,
Revere their virtues and bemoan their fate.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

SNOWHILL, *(Worceſter County, Eaſtern Shore of Maryland) July* 26, 1791.

ON the 4th inſt. being the ſixteenth anniverſary of American Independence, the **Franklin Society* of this place met at the Court-houſe, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to celebrate the return of that auſpicious day. The Society on this occaſion, anxious to promote that ſpirit of friendſhip and general intercourſe ſo neceſſary to ſocial happineſs, and actuated by a laudable deſire of communicating that glow of enthuſiaſm, that ardor for liberty, and inſpiring thoſe ſentiments of benevolence towards each other, and gratitude to the divine Being, ſo congenial to a happy and free people; impelled by theſe philanthropic motives, they departed from their uſual privacy, and emblematic of the expanſion of their feelings on this happy day, they opened their doors to the maſs of their fellow citizens. A reſpectable audience having aſſembled, the Preſident announced the intention of the meeting in a ſhort addreſs ſuitable to the occaſion; after which the Declaration of Independence, and Act accompanying it, being read, WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Eſq. a member of the Society, roſe and delivered a very learned, judicious and patriotic Oration.

The Society then proceeded to the diſcuſſion of a political queſtion—which being debated and decided agreeably to the regulations of the inſtitution, the audience were addreſſed in an elegant and animated Valedictory Oration, by Mr. JOHN DENNIS, another member of the Society.

The Society then adjourned at 4 o'clock, P. M. to dine and ſpend the evening at Mr. SMITH'S Tavern; where the ſpirit of friendſhip, ſocial mirth and good humour, ſo legibly depicted in every countenance, united to heighten the joys of this happy meeting. After dinner the following patriotic Toaſts were drank, ſucceeded by the diſcharge of cannon after each reſpectively.

1. The Day. May the memory of it be cheriſhed in the boſom of every true American, and tranſmitted with applauſe to the lateſt poſterity.

2. The Preſident of the United States. May the mild luſtre of his declining ſun prove no leſs glorious than the effulgence of his riſing, or the tranſcendent ſplendor of his meridian greatneſs.

3. The Governor and State of Maryland.

4. The Congreſs of the United States. May all party and local views, inconſiſtent with the good of our common country, be forever baniſhed from that auguſt aſſembly.

5. The memory of our illuſtrious countryman B. FRANKLIN—while we revere his name, may we emulate his character.

6. The Vice-Preſident of the United States.

7. The Agriculture of the United States—as it is moſt uſeful, ſo may it always be conſidered the moſt honorable occupation.

8. The Commerce of the United States. May its extended operations connect us with every quarter of the habitable globe.

9. The Manufactures of the United States. May the work-ſhops of America rival and excel thoſe of Europe.

10. The Arts and Sciences of the United States. May the genial influence of liberty eſtabliſh and perpetuate their empire in this happy land.

11. The memory of thoſe heroes who ſealed with their blood the glorious cauſe of liberty.

12. The Freedom of Elections. May every free man have diſcernment enough to judge of the merits of legiſlative candidates, and ſpirit enough to reſent any attempt to influence his free and unbiaſſed vote.

13. The Heads of Departments. May they approve themſelves worthy of the confidence repoſed in them by their country.

14. Our firſt and beſt friend and ally the French Nation. May the fabric which they have raiſed to Freedom, defy the malice of its enemies, and extend its influence throughout the world.

15. Peace and Happineſs to all the World.

* *This inſtitution originated with a few reſpectable characters of this village; who, from frequent experience, found that in ſocial and virtuous intercourſe, the moſt laudable objects were purſued; that mutual aid contributed much to perfection in all arts and ſciences; contemplating and anticipating their advantages, a committee was appointed to draw up ſuch rules and regulations as might be neceſſary to the good order and intereſt of the inſtitution, and agreed to aſſume the name of the* Franklin Society, *in honorable memory, and as a teſtimony of the grateful reſpect they entertain for the late venerable American Patriot, Philoſopher and Politician, Doctor* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; *and as a ſhort memento of the primary object of the inſtitution, they adopted the following Motto,* Diſce et Fac.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IN your Gazette of laſt Wedneſday, after obſerving that the Editor of the National Gazette receives a ſalary from government, I enquired "whether this ſalary is paid him for *tranſlations*; or for *publications*, the deſign of which is to vilify thoſe to whom the voice of the people has committed the adminiſtration of our public affairs." In his paper of this day, he intimates that he "receives a ſmall ſtipend for ſervices rendered as French Tranſlator to the Department of State, and, *as Editor of a free newſpaper.*" This excites my curioſity ſtill farther, and I ſhall hold myſelf obliged to any of your correſpondents, or to the Editor of this really *National* Gazette (as it now appears to be) if either of them will inform me what inducement our rulers can have to hire a man to abuſe them, and whether they do not hereby unneceſſarily ſquander the public money. I have often heard that authors in England, or their bookſellers for them, when they find their books do not ſell according to their wiſhes, hire ſome garretteer to write againſt them—then publiſh a reply to his own lucubrations—and ſo go on, objecting and replying, until the attention of the public is drawn towards the book, and thus it is brought into demand. If there were as many pieces in the National Gazette in favor of government and public characters, as there are againſt them, I ſhould be apt to conclude that Congreſs and their officers were playing us the ſame trick, in hopes of keeping their ſeats and places for life; but when all the publications are againſt them, and none in their favor—when this "free newſpaper" is always

Free to defame, but never free to praiſe,

it does not appear eaſy to account for this branch of national expence. If none of your readers can do it, we muſt wait with patience 'till the treaſury accounts are publiſhed, as the Conſtitution of the United States requires, and then, perhaps, the myſtery will be explained.

July 28. T. L.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

"Republican diſtribution of Citizens," with remarks.

THERE appeared not long ſince, in the National Gazette, a ſhort eſſay, with the above *quoted* title. It begins—"A perfect theory on this ſubject would be uſeful"—it would at leaſt be an *original*—but taking it for granted that ſuch a production is poſſible, we are favored with the happy effects naturally to be expected.——"It would be a monition againſt empirical experiments by power"—that is an infallible ſtandard of political orthodoxy—perſecution, for conſcience ſake, is a damnable doctrine—but a perfect theory of citizenſhip would gradually approximate the order of ſociety to the true ſtandard of *philoſophical* equality.

"The life of the huſbandman is pre-eminently ſuited to the comfort and happineſs of the individual." This is not leaving that order of men to judge for themſelves; few will acknowledge the poſition, and it is ſanctioned by the conduct of a leſs number.—"*Health*, the firſt of bleſſings, is an appurtenance of his property and his employment—*Virtue*, the health of the ſoul, is another part of his patrimony, and no leſs favored by his ſituation." Virtue has long ſince been conſidered by ſome as a *ſecondary* conſideration—Labor is the patrimony of the poor, and the parent of health—but Virtue is an active principle—the fewer its objects, the leſs apparent its effects; and from theſe alone can we determine the reality of its exiſtence, or the degree of its power. But is it a fact that Virtue is favored by the ſituation of the huſbandman?—let experience teſtify.

Virtue was ne'er confin'd to dwell,
In cloiſters drear or hermit's cell—
She ſeeks as her ſupreme delight,
The heart that wiſhes to do right;
And ſcorns the vicious mind to own,
In ſhady groves, or ſmoky town—
For grant that ignorance confines
The farmer's views in narrow lines,
Afford them power, knowledge choice,
And idleneſs will nurſe each vice—
With all the gaudy ſcene of things,
Which envy round the village ſings.

It is true that the more any deſcription of citizens depend on their own exertions, the leſs dependent they muſt be of courſe on others—but do facts warrant the aſſertion, "that the greater the proportion of the claſs of huſbandmen to the whole ſociety, the more free, the more independent and the more happy muſt be the ſociety itſelf?" This is certainly no farther true, than that a ſavage life is capable of rendering mankind more happy than a civilized; not that the life of a huſbandman is ſavage, but the reaſoning goes to ſhew that the farther we are removed from the variety ariſing from civilization, the better—for if there is no medium in reſpect to the proportion between the farmer and all the other claſſes, the ſooner all others are abſorbed in the firſt, the better—this fully accounts for the idea which led a gentleman to ſuggeſt the ſuperior policy of transforming our fiſhermen into backwoodſmen.

In cities pamper'd—what a puny race,
Live on their incomes—or immured in ſhops,
Plod on from year to year—induſtrious ſlaves,
To fortune, pleaſure, honors, fame!
While the firm hind, who turns the teaming ſoil,
With nerve of braſs, ſnuffs the free air, and ranges unconfin'd,
The happy landlord of his well-earn'd farm—
But ſay—does freedom there exert her force,
That ſhock electric—which trills from man to man—
And rouſes all his latent pow'rs to action—
In Cities ſhe delights to dwell—her impulſe thence—
Diffus'd—ſoon wakes to life the hardy yeoman band.

"In appreciating the regular branches of manufacturing and mechanical induſtry, ſays the eſſay, their tendency muſt be compared with the principles laid down, and their merits graduated accordingly. Whatever is leaſt favorable to vigor of body, to the faculties of the mind, or to the virtnes or the utilities of life, inſtead of being forced or foſtered by public authority, ought to be ſeen with regret as long as occupations more friendly to human happineſs lie vacant."

"The ſeveral profeſſions of more elevated pretenſions, the merchant, the lawyer, the phyſician, the philoſopher, the divine, form a certain proportion of every civilized ſociety, and readily adjuſt their numbers to its demands and its circumſtances."

So far as the above quotations appear to have any preciſe meaning, it is this, that mechanics and manufacturers, *by profeſſion*, are an uſeleſs order of men—that they merit no kind of encouragement from government, leſt an exceſs in their number ſhould be the conſequence, and ſome individuals ſhould be benefitted by their induſtry. Every other order, it ſeems, will regulate itſelf—but an increaſe of this, will be the inevitable conſequence of encouraging their exertions; for though the farmers can make their own neceſſary apparel, yet if you put it in their power, they will purchaſe ſuperfluities, and if they have the *means*, they will *enjoy* the conveniencies and luxuries of life. It is however pretty evident, that the ſpeculation now under conſideration was intended to prejudice the public opinion againſt governmental encouragement to manufactures. But a compariſon between *profeſſion* and *practice* may not be improper. We are warned againſt empiriciſm in politics and government—and yet the United States are, it ſeems, to riſe to eminence by adopting a theoretic ſyſtem, not warranted by reaſon or experience. The people of this country muſt either forego their commercial and civilized character, or be dependant on foreign countries for thoſe articles which a ſuperior ſtate of civilization, ſuch as the United States now enjoy, cannot do without. If we are not to be univerſally tranſmographied into tillers of the ground, and back-woodſmen, we ſhall require for our comfortable accommodation rather more than our families can produce of manufactured articles. If manufactures are neceſſary, it inevitably follows, that in order to their ſucceſsful proſecution, they muſt receive governmental aid—for without it, it is demonſtrable we cannot ſtand a competition with thoſe countries who give their ſeveral fabrics the higheſt ſupport. The touchſtone of the whole buſineſs of oppoſition to manufactures, would be a ſimple propoſition for its opponents to give an example of their attachment to retirement, by abandoning all the luxuries of civilized ſociety for the delights of a back-woodſman's life.

CRITO.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.

On Sunday laſt arrived here from Charleſton, the ſhip Delaware, Capt. Art, with the following paſſengers:

Mr. W. Smith, and family; Major Butler, and family; Mr. Edward Mitchell; Mr. Byrne; Mr. Lenaw; Capt. Buſſett; Rev. Mr. Hollingſhead, and lady.

On Sunday 22d ult. Captain Jonathan Lambert arrived at Salem, from the Cape of Good Hope. The Britiſh frigate Æolus, which ſailed from Calcutta about the 20th of February with diſpatches for England, touched at the Cape about the 20th of April. The accounts by this frigate were, that Lord Cornwallis's army had taken ſeveral of the out poſts of Seringapatam, Tippoo Saib's capital; that the army was in high ſpirits, and that there was not the leaſt doubt that Seringapatam would ſoon fall; but that it had not been taken when the frigate ſailed. Tippoo, under this apprehenſion, had withdrawn himſelf, with many of his principal people, and much treaſure, from the place to one of his hill forts.

A powder mill was blown up at Springfield, Maſſachuſets, the 17th ult. and one man killed.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated July, 17.

"There can be no doubt, from a concurrence of circumſtances, but that the Britiſh at the poſts, as well as the Indian tribes, influenced and directed by them, have been active in recommending peace to thoſe nations adjoining the frontier of the United States more ſouthernly. Nothing ſeems now to be wanting to make a firm ſyſtem of pacification with the ſavages, but a fixed line of honeſt demeanor towards the hoſtile Indians, treating them as we ourſelves in their circumſtances and ſituation would wiſh to be treated. As it is more than probable a treaty will be formed ere long, the preſervation of it muſt depend upon the vigor of government in ſeeing the terms carried into execution, and the infringers thereof puniſhed."

Extract of a letter from the city of Waſhington, dated July 22.

"The Commiſſioners attended on the Preſident of the United States the 16th inſt. About 26 plans for the Capitol and Preſident's houſe were preſented—viz. from Maſſachuſetts, New-York, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolica. Several of the Artiſts were preſent. A preference was given to a plan of the Preſident's houſe, made out by Mr. JAMES HOBEN, of Charleſton, South-Carolina—there were others of conſiderable merit.—The houſe will be about 170 by 90 or 100 feet. The outſide walls probably of free-ſtone. Mr. Hoben brought reſpectable recommendations of his character and experience, had a regular education in the ſtudy of architecture, and poſſeſſes honorable teſtimonials of his ſucceſs in ſome competitions of ſkill in that line. He is employed by the commiſſioners to ſuperintend the execution of his plan, and ſuch other matters as may be placed under him. The work for the foundation of the Preſident's houſe was entered on the next day, and the neceſſary materials are collected and collecting at the ſpot.

"No choice was made out of the plans for the Capitol—It is expected this will take place in next month."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 27.

"With reſpect to the late election, there is little or nothing ſaid about it, among the people—And as to the late failures of the great luminaries of ſpeculation, they are equally ſilent—Commerce flouriſhes, to my view, aſtoniſhingly—the wharves are crouded with ſhipping—and buſineſs is proportionably briſk—it is lively to a high degree—Improvements to the city are made and making in every poſſible direction—In ſhort, every thing wears ſo pleaſing an aſpect, that you would not conceive that credit and confidence had received any recent ſhock whatever—Surely the federal intereſt muſt forever be predominant here—for the new ſtate of things has given unbounded ſcope to the enterprizing diſpoſition of this buſy place."

The enemies of freedom, for only ſuch are the enemies of the Union of the United States, will leave no artifice uneſſayed to ſubvert the peaceable principles with which the citizens are impreſſed towards their own government—lying paragraphs of fabricated letters have been circulated through the medium of newſpapers, inland—this may be called the coaſting trade of thoſe who deal in falſhoods and deceit—But this domeſtic commerce of lies is too eaſily detected—and therefore the ſphere of action muſt be enlarged—hence we ſee letters from the Iſlands—yea even from Europe—and when they cannot be readily produced from ſo great a diſtance, a man who has *been there*, muſt be employed to write a letter here on the ſpot—Certifying many things which are much better told in the foreign prints—The letter from St. Lucia (ſee the Wilmington head, in this Gazette) is a curioſity—An enquiry is made whether the people of the United States are as free as they are reported to be—this is a ſlimzey covering for the groſs inſinuations that follow—Not to KNOW that the people of the United States are perfectly free, is to know nothing—it indicates a darkneſs of mind, and a want of intelligence that would incapacitate any human being from the poſſibility of enjoying civil liberty in any country under heaven.

"By uniting we ſtand—by dividing we fall."

Clubs, committees and aſſociations, independent of the conſtitution and the general laws of ſociety, are excellent expedients to deſtroy a government—but it may be juſtly queried, whether they have ever formed, created or eſtabliſhed any guards for freedom, or any ſyſtem of laws in lieu of thoſe they have deſtroyed, for the ſecurity of perſons or property—How is it poſſible they ever ſhould?—In the commencement of the American Revolution, theſe ſocieties anſwered valuable and important purpoſes—but power is intoxicating, and it was not till after long and repeated ſtruggles with the powers of thoſe regular governments, which THE PEOPLE found neceſſary to their own preſervation ſhould be eſtabliſhed, that committees relinquiſhed powers delegated to them for objects which no longer exiſted.

The clubs and ſocieties in France brought about the late glorious revolution there—but the people, not the clubs, after two years arduous ſtruggle adopted the Conſtitution.

The letter of M. Andre Chenier, publiſhed in the Gazette of this day, exhibits a dreadful portrait of a people whoſe government is in the hands of two independent bodies—one acting under the laws, and the other ſuperior to law and the conſtitution.

The people of the United States, happy in their preſent ſituation, are alive to every attempt which would rob them of the precious fruits of their labors;—ſenſible of the uncertainty of all human acquiſitions—and realizing that ſo long as pride, ambition and avarice ſhall influence the heart of man, their liberty, peace and ſafety will be aſſailable by thoſe whoſe ingenuity and knowledge of the prejudices of the world, always ſupply them with pretexts to diſturb the peace of ſociety—they pay a ſacred regard to that bond of union which the conſtitution has formed—Safe from the incroachments of deſpotiſm on the one hand, and the billows of anarchy on the other—on the high and firm ground of a free government and juſt laws, they ſpurn with indignation the attempts of thoſe who would ſever the ties of mutual confidence between them, and thoſe they have deputed to adminiſter their affairs.

A chemiſt in an inland town of Sweden, has diſcovered a compoſition, which being rubbed on the materials uſed in building a houſe, will render it fire proof; alſo a powder, which when ſprinkled on any thing burning, will immediately extinguiſh the fire; an experiment has been made on ſome houſes built on purpoſe, and filled with combuſtibles, which proved the beneficial effects of this diſcovery, to the ſatisfaction of the governor of the province, and the principal inhabitants of the neighborhood, who were preſent, and have atteſted to the ſucceſs of the undertaking in the moſt public manner.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Delaware,	Art,	Charleſton
Brig Friendſhip,	Forreſt,	Newry
Columbia,	Campbell,	Corunna
Port Roſeway,	Wiſhart,	Barbadoes
Charleſton,	Garman,	Charleſton
Schoon. Columbia,	M'Cormick,	do.
Polly,	Hartfield,	N. Carolina
Weymouth,	Tirrell,	do.
Sloop Sally,	Fernald,	Portſmouth
Ranger,	Coffin,	Cape-Francois
St. Joſeph,	Domingo,	Leguira
Philad. Packet,	Fanner,	St. Croix
Anna,	Gardiner,	Nantucket
Induſtry,	Clark,	New-York
Hope,	Huſſey,	Sherburne
Merry Andrew,	Ackerly,	New-York

On Friday laſt a brig arrived at New-Caſtle, in eight weeks from Newry, with 240 paſſengers.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/4
3 per Cents,		12/6
Deferred,		13/
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	45	per cent. prem.
3/4 ſhares,	55	

Bank of the United States,

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED,

THAT an Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, be eſtabliſhed in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED,

That the 2d Tueſday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Caſhier, for the Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

To be publiſhed by Subſcription,

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Old Congreſs,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—

An authentic and *original* collection of

OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.

written during the late war;

And EXTRACTS from the

SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, ſee Propoſals at large)

Subſcriptions are received by the principal Bookſellers, and by the Editor,

JOHN CAREY, No. 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

New-Brunswick Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 2,000 DOLLARS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the drawing of the above Lottery is postponed till the third day of September next—at which time, the Managers are positively determined the drawing shall commence, in Mr. Norman's Long Room, in the City of New-Brunswick.

Tickets are to be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry, where fortunate adventurers may receive their prize-money ten days after drawing. A list of fortunate numbers will be published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

☞ Circumstances unforeseen, and unfavorable to Lotteries, have occasioned the necessity of this further postponement. The Rector and Wardens ask the assistance of their episcopal and other friends, in supplying themselves with Tickets previous to the above day—confident that no Lottery more favorable to adventurers has been offered to the public—the deduction being only 12½ per cent. and not two blanks to a prize.

THE MANAGERS.

*** Letters directed to PETER KEENON, Post-Master, New-Brunswick (post paid) will be immediately attended to.

New-Brunswick, July 25, 1792. (eptS)

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Druggists, and Families, may be supplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where samples may be seen.

N. B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

WANTED, to go to BOSTON,

A JOURNEYMAN COPPERSMITH, at small work, such as Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Pots, &c.—Good wages and constant employment will be given to a person with good recommendations---a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Editor.

July 25. [ep3w]

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchase and sell on Commission, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Universal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are desired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

WM. CLELAND,

BOSTON,

Transacts business in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (ep1m & 1aw2m)

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

In the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts,*

A SYSTEM

For the DISCIPLINE *of the* ARTILLERY *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA;

OR,

THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part 1. CONTAINING the duty and practice of light field artillery.

Part 2. Containing the theory and practice of heavy artillery: to which will be added, an extract of a Treatise on the origin and principle of Courts-Martial, wrote by an experienced Officer in the line, and who did duty as Judge-Advocate in America.

Part 3. Laboratory duty; containing a great variety of directions for composition, and the method of making artificial fire-works, and the formation of ammunition for the different kinds of ordnance.

By WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq.

An Officer in the American Artillery through the whole of the late Revolution, and since in the Militia.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handsome type, neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thousand pages; illustrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artists.

The price to subscribers, *One Dollar* each volume—to non-subscribers, *One French Crown* each volume: and those who subscribe for six setts, shall have a seventh *gratis.*

This work shall be published as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

Subscription papers will be lodged with the principal Printers and Booksellers in the United States of America.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME VI OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA:

Or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

On a plan entirely new: By which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form

Of distinct Treatises or Systems.

This sixth volume contains, among a variety of interesting articles,

Dioptrics, distillation, diving bell, art of drawing, Dublin art of Dying, theory of the earth and earthquakes, Edinburgh, education, history of Egypt, System of electricity, history of England, engraving, essaying, history of Ethiopia, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with twenty-two copper plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types (cast for the purpose in Philadelphia) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in *volumes* or *half-volumes*; it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole *volume*, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finished are to be paid for on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. In the course of publication will be exhibited above five hundred copper plates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

*** As the very great expence attending the undertaking, makes punctuality of payment indispensably necessary, the publisher flatters himself that the subscribers will be perfectly satisfied with his adhering strictly to his original plan of delivering the books only on receiving payment, agreeable to the conditions of publication.

Subscriptions for the Encyclopedia,

Will continue to be received on the same terms as usual, till the first of September, 1792, when the price will be encreased. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on subscription, by those who have not subscribed before that time.

Those who have subscribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be considered as not having subscribed.

As the subscription will probably be closed by Christmas, such as chuse to be possessors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be disappointed. July 21. eptf

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
(ep1O) THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk to the Commissioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10*s.*)

By EBENEZER HAZARD,

128 North Second-Street,

THE

HISTORY

OF

New-Hampshire,

VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

☞ This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.——Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

THE Partnership of HAZARD & ADDOMS, is dissolved;—All persons having demands on that FIRM, are desired to call for settlement, upon EBENEZER HAZARD, at No. 128, North Second-Street—and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to him.

EBENEZER HAZARD,
JONAS ADDOMS.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. (tf)

AMERICAN LEAD MANUFACTORY.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

THE UNIVERSAL HYMN BOOK.

Now in the Press, and will be ready for Sale in ten days, by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Selection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; taken from different Authors, for the Use of those who believe in the Restoration of all Men. Published by Order of the Convention holding said Faith, met in Philadelphia, May, 1791.

*** As this is an Universal Hymn Book, the favor of the Printers in different parts, in inserting the above advertisement, will be acknowledged.

July 11. eptf.

GENERAL POST-OFEICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7, 1792.

FOR the information of Merchants and the Masters or Commanders of vessels, are published the following extracts from the Law for establishing Post-Offices and Post-Roads within the United States.

In section 10, it is enacted that there shall be charged "for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another by sea, in any private ship or vessel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the same shall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like postage, as other letters are made subject to the payment of by this act."

In section 12, "That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, other than such as are directed to the owner or consignee: but when a vessel shall be bound to another port, than that, at which she may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the said port of delivery, shall not be delivered to the postmaster at the port of entry. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid.!'

In section 13, "That the postmaster to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master, commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every such letter or packet; and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to the Postmaster-General, who shall credit the amount thereof to the postmaster forwarding the same."

For general information, the 14th section is published, "And be it further enacted, That if any person, other than the Postmaster-General, or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall take up, receive, order, dispatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than newspapers, for hire or reward, or shall be concerned in setting up any foot or horse post, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet shall be carried for hire, on any established post-road, or any packet, or other vessel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general post-office may be injured, every person, so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of two hundred dollars. Provided, That it shall and may be lawful for every person to send letters or packets by special messenger.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

SECURITIES.

SOLDIERS, Mariners, and militia men's pay, lands, and claims on the public,

SHARES, in the Banks, in the Canals, and Turnpike Road,

CERTIFICATES, granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies,

NOTES of hand, bills, bonds, and mortgages with or without deposits,

BOUGHT, sold, or negotiated, at No. 2, in Fourth-street below Market-street, by

FRANCIS WHITE,

Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.

PHILADELPHIA. (taw6)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country, who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6*s.*

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—— N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two—— Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings----Price bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12, Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chalenor--- Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13. The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 5o/2---plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month.--Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos where St. John wrote the Apocalypse---Prices, fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged--- Price a sixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

WANTED—TO RENT,

☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*